XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1500.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1774.

THOUGHTS *on the accessary advantages of a* CLASSICAL *education.* [*Concluded.*]

THESE observations are so clear, that it would be unnecessary to illustrate or confirm them by instances deduced from ancient or modern tongues. The use which I mean to make of them is, that I may have an opportunity of showing how impracticable it will be found, by any person who possesses one language alone, to ascertain the various periods of its progress; to investigate the causes of those changes that are past; or to find out, from analogy or other circumstances, what future improvements may be made, and how most effectually introduced. But, before we become real masters even of our own maternal tongue, we shall find many and arduous discoveries essentially previous to this attainment. To know, that 'a verb agrees with its nominative in number and person,' necessarily implies the ideas of an agent, an action, and a relation between them. How many logical operations must the understanding perform; what abstruse philosophical researches must the scholar pursue, before he can repeat with intelligence this simple rule, 'That an adjective agrees with a substantive in gender, number, and case?' must he not have distinguished ideas of things from ideas of qualities? must he not have acknowledged that the one belongs to the other, and that no language can be intelligible without marking this relation, either by rendering the accidents of such words as signify things or qualities coincident, or by joining them so close in their position, that their relation may be determined by their contiguity? to this I know, it will be objected, that these rules are generally repeated and applied in a mechanical manner. I deny not the possibility of a grammatical automaton. Coincidence of termination or proximity of position may, in some of the simpler concords and governments, lead a boy to answer right. But, it is only in glaring and in plain cases that such a machine can go with tolerable accuracy. When the construction becomes more complex, and the inflection of words more various, before we can be acquainted with the formal relations which subsist between them, we must feel the necessity of their subsistence, and consequently understand the natural relations of our ideas upon which these verbal alliances are founded; otherwise, our mechanical grammarian will give a thousand wrong answers for one that is right. But young *humanists* or grammarians are not so much in the character of parrots as they may be generally thought. I once attended the Latin school of a neighbouring town, with no other design than to procure the boys a holiday, if their proficiency appeared to deserve it. When they had analized their sentences according to the manner prescribed in their accidence, I examined them still more minutely concerning the nature and offices of the different parts of speech. The questions appeared new; they hesitated and deliberated for some time: but what was my astonishment and pleasure to find, that, when their answers were given, the definitions had exactly, or nearly the same meaning with those of the most reputed universal grammars in every period of literature! but, if these are supposed to be acquired by the medium of any single modern language, in how many different manners must they be explained before they are understood, and how frequently reiterated before they are impressed?

It deserves likewise to be considered, that no modern tongue derives its riches from itself. All the technical terms which it uses have been generally introduced with the sciences transfused i to it. Besides this, commerce, and the necessary intercourse betwixt men of different nations, have concurred in augmenting the wealth of each particular language with stores not its own. For the real etymology and proper use of these exotic words, the native of any given language can have no other recourse but to masters and dictionaries. How jejune, how laborious, and how inadequate to its proper end this last will prove, no person can doubt who has observed the ignorance and carelessness of lexicographers. But, let it be granted that they will yield us all the improvement which we propose, yet the toil of repeating our scrutiny will be found almost equally difficult, and much more disagreeable and unsatisfactory, than learning the languages themselves from whence these foreign words are derived. From all this, what we formerly said must appear evident, that living languages have ever proved, and will ever prove, faithless and inadequate vehicles of knowledge. They are faithless, because of the various revolutions to which they are obnoxious; they are inadequate, because they can only diffuse the ideas which they contain, in a very imperfect manner, beyond the regions where they are spoken. Here I know we shall be told of translations; but I would only ask, whether the abilities of translators have been always equal to the task which they pretend to execute? in mere narrations and matters of fact, a translator must indeed be an egregious blunderer, if he cannot convey the ideas of his original; yet even such translators are no rare phænomena. But, in philosophical disquisitions, it may frequently happen, that the original words do not convey to a translator the intermediate ideas by which the reasoning is connected, and from whence the conclusions are deduced. Nay, though a translator should feel the full force of the argument, it is extremely possible that he may not be able to express it in his own language, without such a degree of obscurity or prolixity as will greatly destroy or lessen its effect. Whoever doubts this assertion, may be fully satisfied, either by attempting to translate some of Aristotle's argumentative pieces themselves, or by observing the ill success with which his Latin translators, though men of real abilities, have accomplished their enterprise. But, if the sense of mere didactic performances be lost in translation, what must become of those whose essential and ultimate perfection consists in the spirit in which they are written? I mean such works as are addressed to the heart and the fancy. How does the subtile flame, the ineffable energy, which constitutes the soul of such compositions, evaporate in the labour of translation, even though the translator should be allowed to possess the same pathetic talents, the same degree of taste and enthusiasm, which inspired the original author. There is indeed, a formidable presumption against every translation of this kind; nor can we easily be persuaded that a man, who is conscious of talents for original composition, will descend to the severe and phlegmatic drudgery of expressing another's ideas. It were to be wished that this observation, *a priori*, were less confirmed by experience. For my own part, in a course of reading, which has continued more than twenty years, the greatest number of translations which have fallen into my hands, rather appear to deserve the name of burlesque. Nor have I met with above one or two which could bear the remotest comparison with their originals. Readers, therefore, must, in this case, either be satisfied with the authors which are found in their own vernacular language, or form ideas of others extremely imperfect. But, were they accustomed to learn other languages, they would not only improve their taste and discernment to judge concerning the propriety and elegance of their own, but likewise concerning the original signification of those foreign words which it has adopted, certainly in a much better, and perhaps in a much easier manner than by revolving dictionaries. For, though this labour be necessary in acquiring other languages, it is a toil we bear with less uneasiness, because we expect it, and are conscious of its necessity; whereas, in improving our knowledge of our own, we either entirely neglect it, or consider it as the most disagreeable means which we can use. In a word, by endeavouring with too much violence to elude the difficulties, and throw away the redundancies of learning, we render the mind effeminate, we deprive it of that indefatigable vigour, that noble elasticity, that assiduous application which are necessary to its progress, not merely in words, but even in ideas and things. We render its knowledge extremely confined, and the means of its improvement precarious and uncertain. For, if living languages are confined to the nations where they are spoken; if they are never fixed, but continually fluctuating from one state and character to another, surely, the knowledge which they endeavour to impart must partake of the same disadvantages.

It is, perhaps, to the stability of ancient languages, that we must ascribe the permanency of ancient wisdom, and the universality of its empire. And so sensible of this were the moderns, that, from the first restoration of learning in Europe, till a very late æra, every performance which seemed to merit the public attention was written in Latin. The Roman language began to be inculcated at a very early period of life; it constituted no small part of our scholastic exercises, to exert ourselves in speaking and writing it with correctness and facility. Nor was any person esteemed qualified to be an author till he could express his ideas with propriety, perspicuity, and elegance, in that language; not only because of its fecundity, energy, and grammatical precision, but because, being no longer liable to those vicissitudes which are the unavoidable destiny of living languages, and universally cultivated, the knowledge intrusted to its tuition was diffused to the remotest climes, and transmitted to the latest periods. What then shall we say of those universities and academies, which, being once the faithful nurseries of philological studies, have at once abandoned their charge, and deliver their dictates in the language of the place where they are situated? we know that prudential and lucrative considerations have been urged in favour of this custom. The gentlemen concerned to support it inform us, that colleges have been more frequented since it took place; that the general sources of knowledge are more accessible, and science more diffused than before. But, though novelty may attract a number of students, though it may become more fashionable and popular to skim the surface of literature, and taste the pierian spring, will it be pretended, that the depths of learning are more generally explored and understood? will it be affirmed, that intercourse between literary nations can be maintained with the same facility? will any person venture even to hint, that pupils educated in this trifling manner have acquired sufficient solidity from their studies, to balance their minds, to fix their notions, and ascertain their characters? have we not seen the soul relaxed both with regard to its moral and intellectual discipline, in proportion to the indulgencies given by the mistaken lenity of parents and masters? in a word, it appears to me, that, if we would cultivate our internal powers with success, they must be exercised in such researches as will rouse and actuate their full vigour. They must not, were it even possible, be flattered and amused into perfection. Such a meridian of intelligence would be premature, and expire in a temporary blaze, if not exhale in smoke. Characters impressed on the intellect, like those engraved on metal or stone, in order to be durable, must be deep; they must be made with difficulty, and frequently reiterated. Thus I think it may appear, if literary occupations and pursuits are allowed proper for men at all, that the time spent in learning dead languages, even independent of the treasures which they may be thought to contain, is far from being, as we are apt to conclude too rashly, lost or thrown away

Edinburgh. COSMOPHYLUS.

LONDON, *April* 4.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated March 13.

"Last Friday morning arrived here, the common courier from Constantinople: the advices he brought from that quarter are not yet publicly known, as he was not admitted to appear, nor to speak to any body until his dispatches were perused and forwarded to different courts. The private letters which he brought with him for several merchants of this place, from their correspondents at Constantinople, are stopped, and will not be delivered till Friday next; nay, even the dispatches which he brought for several foreign ministers shared the same fate; but on particular and repeated request of some foreign ministers, they obtained leave to have their dispatches delivered to-morrow; a circumstance which is not less suspicious than remarkable."

April 6, They write from Stockholm, that within these three months their army has been augmented by 20,000 men, and about 25 large ships of war are upon the stocks, and nearly finished.

By private letters from Holland we learn, that the states general have it in contemplation shortly to put their marine upon a more respectable footing than it has been since the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.

April 7. Administration, it is said, have relaxed in their proposed measures towards the Bostonians, and it is now whispered that the regulating bill will be withdrawn, if they pay obedience to the Boston port bill, and the latter be likewise never enforced on certain implied conditions.

Besides the accounts received from the south of France relative to the naval armament fitting out at Toulon, we learn that the French are extremely busy in building and repairing ships of war at Brest, Rochford, and Rochelle; two new ships of 80 guns, and three of 74, being so forward as to be expected to be launched at the former port in the course of the ensuing autumn.

April 8. A correspondent says, should France and Spain find seamen sufficient to man their respective navies, Great-Britain, should a rupture take place, would find herself in a very critical situation; as taking her strength, according to Capt. Phipps's account, it will not amount to more than 80 men of war of the line, at the conclusion of the current year; whereas France and Spain, united, have at least 110 men of war of the line for actual service at their respective stations, or ready to proceed to sea at three months warning.

A correspondent remarks, that the crude ill digested opinions of these theoretical writers who have for some weeks past made the press sweat again on American affairs, brings into his recollection the well known story of Turenne and his brother officer; "Here, Sir (says the latter) you may pass the river (pointing to a certain spot in a chart which he held in his hand) "Very true (replied Turenne) if your finger was a bridge." So reason all the garretteers and ministerial tools, in the public prints. One genius asserts, that America is represented in England, as it was conquered in Germany. Another talks of the supremacy of the state, as if he had been documented in the inmost secrets of the conclave and the rights of the sovereign Pontiff; a third talks of the ingratitude; a fourth, of the cowardice; a fifth, of the temerity; a sixth, of the power; a seventh, of the weakness, &c. of the rebellious, fanatical, hypocritical, Americans. These are but a short sketch of the rights of the mother country, and the offences of her rebellious children. What, then, are the prescriptions of those ill-formed, meddling, political quacks? Tax them, shut them out from the ocean, put them under military execution. Will this answer the ends proposed? No! no! whatever end the legislature intend to establish in that country, it must, at least, bear the external appearance of that constitution from which it is supposed to originate. Be the administration what it may, let the Ame-

ricans be plundered and oppreſſed to the utmoſt extent that art and villainy can deviſe; this plunder, and this oppreſſion, to procure ſubmiſſion, muſt be executed under the ſhadowy forms of the conſtitution, and in the pretended exerciſe of proteſting the long departed rights of Engliſhmen—the Americans muſt ſtill retain the name of freemen, though they be actually as arrant ſlaves as the majority of thoſe who would now endeavour to make them ſo.

A correſpondent remarks, that the preamble of the Boſton port bill ſuppoſes the moſt extraordinary ſuppoſition that ever entered into the contemplation of a deliberative body, by taking it for granted that no other method of putting a ſtop to the diſturbances and commotions at Boſton remained, but to prevent goods, merchandize, and wares, being landed there, or ſhipped from thence. One of the enacting clauſes, no leſs curious than the preamble, ſubjects the unfortunate to heavy and ſevere penalties, for not in ſome inſtances reverſing the general order of nature, by commanding the winds, the water and the weather; and another of the ſame impreſſion has transferred the *omnipotence* of parliament, and lodged it in the firſt magiſtrate, empowering him to create and appoint *any* number of officers he pleaſes, for the collection of the parliamentary revenues; that is to ſay, ten, a hundred thouſand, or a million.

A great deal has been ſaid to prove the political ſupremacy of the mother country over the colonies, but ſcarcely a ſyllable to ſhew that in the execution of the power ſo juſtly contended for, it ſhould be preciſely and ſpecifically reſtrained to certain modes of acting for the good of the whole, as well as its ſeveral conſtituent parts.

April 5. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived at the India-houſe, with an account of the plague which rages at Perſia, by which one million of people have died; as likewiſe two hunded thouſand at Boſton.

ANNAPOLIS, *June 9.*

At a meeting of a conſiderable number of the magiſtrates, and other the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county, at Queen's-Town, on the thirtieth day of May, 1774, in order to deliberate upon the tendency and effect of the act of parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boſton.

DULY conſidering and deeply affected with the proſpect of the unhappy ſituation of Great-Britain and Britiſh America, under any kind of diſunion, this meeting think themſelves obliged by all the ties which ever ought to preſerve a firm union amongſt Americans, as ſpeedily as poſſible to make known their ſentiments to their diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton; and therefore publiſh to the world,

That they look upon the cauſe of Boſton in its conſequences to be the common cauſe of America.

That the act of parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boſton, appears to them a cruel and oppreſſive invaſion of their natural rights, as men, and conſtitutional rights as Engliſh ſubjects, and if not repealed, will be a foundation for the utter deſtruction of American freedom.

That all legal and conſtitutional means ought to be uſed by all America, for procuring a repeal of the ſaid act of parliament.

That the only effectual means of obtaining ſuch repeal, they are at preſent of opinion, is an aſſociation under the ſtrongeſt ties, for breaking off all commercial connections with Great-Britain, until the ſaid act of parliament be repealed, and the right aſſumed by parliament for taxing America, *in all caſes whatſoever*, be given up, and American freedom aſcertained and ſettled upon a permanent conſtitutional foundation.

That the moſt practicable mode of forming ſuch an effectual aſſociation, they conceive to be a general meeting of the gentlemen, who are already or ſhall be appointed committees to form an American intercourſe and correſpondence upon this moſt intereſted occaſion.

That in the mean time they will form ſuch particular aſſociations as to them ſhall ſeem effectual; yet profeſſing themſelves ready to join in any reaſonable general one that may be deviſed as aforeſaid.

That theſe ſentiments be immediately forwarded to be printed in the Maryland and Pennſylvania gazettes.

That Edward Tilghman, Solomon Wright, Turbut Wright, John Browne, Richard Tilghman Earle, James Hollyday, Thomas Wright, William Hemſley, Adam Gray, Clement Sewell, Richard Tilghman, James Kent, John Kerr, James Bordley, and William Bruff, be a committee of correſpondence and intercourſe, until ſome alteration is made in this appointment by a more general meeting.

Atteſted by
JAMES EARLE, Clk. Com.

At a general meeting of the freeholders, gentlemen, merchants, tradeſmen, and other inhabitants of Baltimore-county, held at the court-houſe, of the ſaid county on Tueſday the 31ſt of May, 1774.

Capt. CHARLES RIDGELY, Chairman.

I. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of America, and that it is the duty of every colony in America to unite in the moſt effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton.—Diſſentient three.

II. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint reſolution to ſtop importations from, and exportations to Great-Britain and the Weſt-Indies, until the act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton be repealed, the ſame may be the means of preſerving North-America in her liberties.—Diſſentient three.

III. That therefore the inhabitants of this county will join in an aſſociation with the ſeveral counties in this province and the principal colonies in America, to put a ſtop to exports to Great-Britain and the Weſt-Indies, after the firſt day of October next, or ſuch other day as may be agreed on, and to put a ſtop to the imports from Great-Britain after the firſt day of December next, or ſuch other day as may be agreed upon, until the ſaid act ſhall be repealed, and that ſuch aſſociation ſhall be upon oath.—Diſſentient nine.

IV. Unanimouſly.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that as the moſt effectual means of uniting all parts of this province in ſuch aſſociation, as propoſed, a general congreſs of deputies from each county be held at Annapolis at ſuch time as may be agreed upon, and that if agreeable to the ſenſe of our ſiſter colonies, delegates ſhall be appointed from this province to attend a general congreſs of delegates from the other colonies at ſuch time and place as ſhall be agreed on, in order to ſettle and eſtabliſh a general plan of conduct for the important purpoſes afore-mentioned.

V. Unanimouſly.—That the inhabitants of this county will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought to break off all trade and dealings with that colony, province or town, which ſhall decline or refuſe to come into ſimilar reſolutions with a majority of the colonies.

VI. That Capt. Charles Ridgely, Charles Ridgely, ſon of John, Walter Tolley, jun. Thomas Cockey Dye, William Lux, Robert Alexander, Samuel Purviance, jun. John Moale, Andrew Buchanan, and George Riſteau be a committee, to attend a general meeting at Annapolis. And that the ſame gentlemen, together with John Smith, Thomas Harriſon, William Buchanan, Benjamin Nicholſon, Thomas Sollars, William Smith, James Gittings, Richard Moale, Jonathan Plowman, and William Spear, be a committee of correſpondence to receive and anſwer all letters, and on any emergency, to call a general meeting, and that any ſix of the number, have power to act.

VII. That a copy of the proceedings be tranſmitted to the ſeveral counties of this province, directed to their committee of correſpondence, and be alſo publiſhed in the Maryland gazette, to evince to all the world the ſenſe they entertain of the invaſion of their conſtitutional rights and liberties.

VIII. That the chairman be deſired to return the thanks of this meeting to the gentlemen of the committee of correſpondence from Annapolis, for their polite perſonal attendance in conſequence of an invitation by the committee of correſpondence for Baltimore-town.

Signed per order,
WILLIAM LUX, Clk

A numerous and very reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of Kent county in Maryland, was held at the court-houſe in Chester-Town, on Thurſday the 2d of June, 1774, purſuant to public notice given for that purpoſe.

THOMAS SMYTH, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen chairman, and after reading the act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, and ſundry letters and papers received from the committee of correſpondence at Annapolis, the following gentlemen were choſen to correſpond with the committees of the other counties of this province, and of the colonies in general, viz. William Ringgold, (Eaſtern neck) Robert Buchanan, John Maxwell, Emory Sudler, Col. Richard Lloyd, Col. Joſeph Nicholſon, John Cadwallader, Joſeph Nicholſon, jun. Thomas Ringgold, Thomas B. Hands, Joſeph Earle, Ezekiel Foreman, James Anderſon, James Hynſon, James Pearce, and Iſaac Spencer, Eſquires, and Meſſ. William Carmichael, John Vorhees, Donaldſon Yeates, William Ringgold, (Cheſter-town) Eleazer M'Comb, Dr. John Scott, Jeremiah Nicols, Lr. William Bordley, and Capt. James Nicholſon.

The gentlemen preſent then deſired the committee to nominate a ſelect number of their members to meet the committees from the different counties in one grand provincial committee at the city of Annapolis, on a day thereafter to be appointed, to deliberate on proper meaſures to be taken, in conjunction with the other colonies, in order to bring about a repeal of the above act of parliament, ſo deſtructive in its conſequences to the liberties of America in general, and of the town of Boſton in particular.

The following gentlemen were appointed for that purpoſe, viz. Mr. Chairman, William Ringgold, (Eaſtern Neck) Joſeph Nicholſon, jun. Thomas Ringgold, and Joſeph Earle, Eſquires, who were directed to uſe every means in their power to promote unanimity of councils, in order that a rational and well concerted plan may be laid down and proſecuted to attain the end propoſed.

The gentlemen of the committee being moved with the moſt tender ſympathy for the diſtreſſes of their ſuffering brethren of Boſton, particularly of the labouring poor, who are deprived of the means of ſupporting themſelves and families by the operation of the act for blocking up their harbour, opened a ſubſcription for their relief, which in a little time was filled up to a conſiderable amount, and is left in the hands of the chairman to be collected and ſhipped to them in ſuch articles of proviſions as may be moſt wanted, whenever it ſhall be neceſſary.

The committee then adjourned to the houſe of Mr. Edward Worrell in the ſaid town, where their future meetings are to be held.

Signed by order of the committee,
WILLIAM HALL, Clk.

At a meeting of a very conſiderable and reſpectable body of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, incluſive of thoſe of the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 4th day of June, 1774.

Mr Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, moderator.

I. RESOLVED unanimouſly, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of America, and that it is incumbent on every colony in America, to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton.

II. RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint reſolution to ſtop all importations from, and exportations to Great-Britain, and the Weſt-Indies, till the ſaid act be repealed, the ſame will be the moſt effectual means to obtain a repeal of the ſaid act, and preſerve North-America and her liberties.

III. RESOLVED therefore unanimouſly, that the inhabitants of this county will join in an aſſociation with the ſeveral counties in this province, and the principal colonies in America, to put a ſtop to exports to Great-Britain, and the Weſt-Indies, after the 9th day of October next, or ſuch other day as may be agreed on, and to put a ſtop to the imports of goods, not already ordered, and of thoſe ordered that ſhall not be ſhipped from Great-Britain by the 20th day of July next, or ſuch other day as may be agreed on, until the ſaid act ſhall be repealed, and that ſuch aſſociation be on oath.

IV. RESOLVED, that as remittances can be made only from exports, after ſtopping the exports to Great-Britain, and the Weſt-Indies, it will be impoſſible for very many of the people of this province who are poſſeſſed of valuable property, immediately to pay off their debts, and therefore it is the opinion of this meeting, the gentlemen of the law ought to bring no ſuit for the recovery of any debt, due from any inhabitant of this province, to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the ſaid act be repealed; and further, that they ought not to bring ſuit for the recovery of any debt, due from any inhabitant of this province, except in ſuch caſes where the debtor is guilty of a wilful delay in payment, having ability to pay, or is about to abſcond or remove his effects, or is waſting his ſubſtance, or ſhall refuſe to ſettle his account.

V. RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that a congreſs of deputies from the ſeveral counties to be held at Annapolis, as ſoon as convenient y may be, will be the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means of uniting all the parts of this province in ſuch aſſociation as propoſed; and that if agreeable to the ſenſe of our ſiſter colonies, delegates ought to be appointed from this province to attend a general congreſs of deputies from the other colonies, at ſuch time and place as may be agreed on, to effect unity in a wiſe and prudent plan for the forementioned purpoſe.

VI. RESOLVED unanimouſly, that the inhabitants of this county will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that the province ought to break off all trade and dealings with that colony, province, or town, which ſhall decline or refuſe to come into ſimilar reſolutions with a majority of the colonies.

VII. RESOLVED, that Brice Thomas Beale Worſhington, Charles Carroll barriſter, John Hall, William Paca, Samuel Chaſe, Thomas Johnſon, jun. Matthias Hammond, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Chew, John Weems, Thomas Dorſey, Rezin Hammond, John Hood, jun. be a committee to attend a general meeting at Annapolis, and of correſpondence to receive and anſwer all letters, and on any emergency to call a general meeting, and that any ſix of the number have power to act.

ORDERED, that a copy of theſe reſolves be tranſmitted to the committees of the ſeveral counties of this province, and be alſo publiſhed in the Maryland gazette.

By order,
JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Com.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE proteſt in your paper of laſt week (by which the ſence of this city is clearly fixt) has only been anſwered with impudent calumnies and ſilly comments, vented in the midſt of tumult and confuſion; it is almoſt needleſs to obſerve, that the ſaid proteſt is addreſſed to the world, and challenges an appeal, in a form, as full and fair, to the ſame impartial tribunal. The whiſper of the malignant will only ſerve to ſtrengthen its foundation in the judgment of every candid man. The idle breath of declamation cannot affect it but in the opinion of the raſh and weak of the narrow circle, to which it is confined; and the inſanity of thoſe who think it poſſible for THREATS to terrify freemen into a recantation of their avowed ſentiments, excites more of our compaſſion than contempt.

A PROTESTER.

Annapolis, June 7, 1774.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THROUGH the channel of your paper, I beg to be ſuffered to inform the public, that I lately received ſuch an inſult from Mr. William Buchanan, jun. as entitled me to claim of him, the ſatisfaction due from gentleman to gentleman, that I did demand it, and that he refuſed to grant it to me in an evaſive and cowardly manner.

HENRY THOMPSON.

Baltimore, June 8. 1774.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Sloop Dove, William Brook Cotton, from [illegible] Carolina.
Schooner Baltimore, Jonathan Clarke, from [illegible] Iſland.
Snow Adventure, Wharton Wilſon, from New[illegible]
Schooner Chatham, Benjamin Fleetwood, fro[illegible] ginia.
Snow Catharine, Nicholas Fortune, from Cork.
Schooner Induſtry, William Wooleſey, from N[illegible] St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Belvidera, John Waters, from St. Auguſti[illegible]

CLEARED.

Brig Lætitia, Peter Templeton, for Malaga.
Schooner Peggy, John Digges, for Newfoundland.

May 30, 1[illegible]

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtor[illegible] Annapolis,

A SORTABLE parcel of goods, ſuitable for Summer and Winter ſeaſon[illegible]

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, and
JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN.

May 24, 1774.

ARRIVED in Great Choptank river, the Warrix, Capt. Hugh Wilson, from Glasgow; she is now ready to take in tobacco upon consignment to Messrs. Dunlop and Wilson of London, at the current freight of seven pounds sterling per ton.

As this is the first attempt of that house upon Choptank, whoever will favour them with their tobacco, may be assured they will do their utmost to give satisfaction both in the sales and returns.

We have imported from Glasgow by said vessel, a considerable quantity and a compleat assortment of European goods, (and daily expect a cargo of European and India goods from London) which will be opened at our store at Gilpin's point immediately, and be exposed to sale upon the lowest terms for cash, country produce, or short credit.

GILCHRIST and RICHARDSON.

June 1, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Monday the first day of August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

THREE tracts of land all in one body, lying and being in Calvert county, near Lyon's Creek, containing about four hundred and twenty acres, for sterling cash, or bills of exchange, as far as to the amount of my debts in sterling, and the remainder in bills, gold, silver, or paper dollars at the exchange. Those gentlemen inclinable to view the land and purchase, I will give them the names of those gentlemen I am indebted to in sterling. The land lays level and very kind, suitable for corn, tobacco, or small grain; there is good corn ground enough cleared to produce six or seven hundred barrels yearly, and a third part of it or more good wood land, besides skirts of branches full of rail stuff. There are upon the said land, a dwelling house thirty feet by eighteen, two rooms upon a floor, with two brick chimnies, three fire places compleatly finished, kitchen, corn-house, quarter, cellar, and other out-houses, with an exceeding fine apple orchard, which will produce two thousand gallons of cyder yearly. Also a framed dwelling-house twenty-four feet square, with kitchen and stable suitable either for tavern or store, lying on the main road from Annapolis to Lower Marlborough; also three forty feet tobacco-houses, two of which is double ground tarred, and two tenements suitable for tenants or overseers; the above land lays convenient for all sorts of trade and shipping, and likewise for the fishery; there is on the said land several fine springs very convenient; the above land is under a very good fence, and has a fine prospect, the title is indisputable. The purchaser may have liberty to sow small grain next fall, and enter upon it the first of January next.

Also two tracts of land lying and being in Prince George's county, within six miles of Nottingham, and a quarter of a mile of each other, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres or more, the land is full of timber and rail stuff, and white oak suitable for building flats or boats; and very suitable to the above tract to supply it with timber, hogshead stuff, or shingles; the land also is very suitable for tobacco, corn, or small grain, and remarkable for raising a stock of all kinds; the title is indisputable. tf

HENRY CAMDEN.

Norfolk, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this Summer, to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brook's quarry on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the light-house; any person inclinable to engage in such work, are desired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton junior, Esquires. The directors of the lighthouse, will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels, from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons burthen.

BASSETT MOSELEY, Clk.

AS there are several hundred pounds standing debts upon the books of the late James Innes deceased, and as Joseph Mullin has taken upon him the administration of the said James Innes's estate, the stock for these three or four months has been left without corn or any thing to support it, by which it is greatly diminished; that had the debts due upon the books been published in the gazette, people might have settled by this time, or have given sufficient security by bond, note, &c. I can guess the design, there is an old standing bond, which the aforesaid Joseph Mullin has in possession, signed Camden and Innes, which he charges me with by being in partnership with the said Innes; and can make it appear, and can prove I never received any money by such partnership, never bought any thing, or gave any orders from under my hand, for rum, sugar, &c. and can make it appear there has been between two and three hundred pounds paid since the date of the bond. w2

HENRY CAMDEN.

June 3, 1774.

IT is requested by some of the inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that a meeting be had at Upper Marlborough, on the 18th of this instant, to consider what measures will contribute most to secure the liberty of the people of America, and support the Bostonians, who are now suffering in the cause of liberty.

ON the second of this instant, a young man by the name of Crosby, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and spare made; had on a light green cloth coat and ruffled shirt, professes to play on instruments of music, has a turn to singing, says he has been well educated, and wants to get into business; he hired of the subscriber a small black mare to ride to the mouth of Patuxent, where he said he had business of great importance with a gentleman on board Capt. Eden's ship; he has returned from thence and has not returned the mare; she paces naturally and very short, stands straight, and runs fast: he showed a letter of recommendation from one Ruggles of Boston: on enquiry I have reason to believe that he has made off to Virginia. Whoever will stop the mare and saddle shall have three pounds reward, paid by

w4 WILLIAM EDMONS.

May 24, 1774.

RAN away the 18th instant from the brigantine Stephen, George Brown late master, two indented servant men; William Sanders, a horse-jockey and groom, about five feet four inches high, freckled face, and brown hair, he has a large scar on one of his wrists; had on when he went away a brown coat with white buttons, and a pair of leather breeches. John Nisbett, by trade a brass founder, about five feet five inches high, pale face, and light hair, round shoulders, and much knock-kneed; had on when he went away a blue surtout coat; they took with them other cloaths and their beds and blankets. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any jail, shall have fifteen shillings for each, besides what the law allows, or if delivered on board the said ship at Lower Marlborough, thirty shillings for each, besides what the law allows. w4

DAVID CARCAUD.

May 22, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Herring bay, in Anne-Arundel county, an indented servant man, named Henry Reed, about twenty-three years of age, five feet seven inches high, has a full face, short black curley hair, little or no beard, has a bold look and speech; had on and took with him a white cotton jacket and waistcoat, two osnabrig shirts, a pair of white cotton trousers, negro shoes with strings, old check handkerchief, and an old hat; but it is supposed that he went with one or two that went away about the same time, and it is possible he might have changed his dress. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him home, shall receive forty shillings, and if secured otherways, shall have what the law allows.

N. B. He professes the coach-makers trade. w4

ISAAC SIMMONS.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, an indented servant man, named John White, about five feet ten inches high, has a dark complexion, and a chearful countenance, grey eyed, has short black hair, and a black beard, he has lost some of his upper fore teeth, speaks in the no th country dialect, as he came from Berwick; professes gardening and farming; had on and took with him a light mixed cloth coat and waistcoat, with yellow metal buttons, nankeen breeches, with pale yellow ferret in the knees, old thread stockings spotted with linen, and a pair of light worsted ones ribbed; a pair of old channel pumps, and small pinchbeck buckles, two pair of black knit breeches, a fine linen shirt and neckcloth marked I K, two muslin ones marked I W with black silk, a good fashionable hat, three coarse shirts, and three osnabrigs ditto; three pair of osnabrig trousers; it is thought he went away in company with two servants in the neighbourhood, who absconded about the same time. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have forty shillings reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by tf JOHN KILTY.

May 27, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Lyon's Creek, in Calvert county, the two following indented servants; Thomas Gregory, a short well set fellow, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion; by trade a butcher; had on a grey coat, white shirt, dirty leather breeches, black worsted stockings, and London made shoes. Isaac Skipper dressed in a pale green cloth coat, white shirt, trousers, or dark coloured short breeches, and felt hat; they took with them sundry other cloaths in a bundle, and probably may change their dress. Isaac Skipper is a small man, of thin visage, and walks lame from having his leg broke a considerable time ago; they were imported this Spring in Capt. Lane. Whoever takes up the said servants and brings them to me, or confines them in any jail, so that they be had again, shall receive five pounds currency and reasonable charges, or fifty shillings and charges for either of them. 4w

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Thursday the 7th day of July next, for London bills of exchange, or current money,

A MOIETY of two tracts or parcels of land, lying in Calvert county, called Aldermason, and Smith's Addition, situate about five miles from Lower-Marlborough, and near the same distance from Herring-Bay, containing by patents two hundred six and an half acres, more or less. The soil is good either for tobacco or grain of any kind, and there is a branch runs through it, where a valuable meadow may be made with little trouble. The improvements are, a small dwelling house, and a tobacco house 30 feet long. The land will be shewn to any person by John Howard, a tenant thereon, and the title and terms may be known at any time before the sale, on application to Mr. Patrick Sim Smith of Calvert county, or on the day of sale, by w3

June 6, 1774. WILLIAM T. GREENFIELD.

June 1, 1774.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscribers plantation, near West River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday night the 24th ult. a dark bay mare, five years old, about fifteen hands high, has a black mane and tail, a small star in her forehead, is branded on the hoofs of her feet all round with the letters W I, paces and trots well. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, (or will give notice where she may be had again) shall have three pounds reward, besides reasonable charges paid.

JOSEPH COWMAN.

4w

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Sprigg, jun. in Prince George's county, taken up as a stray, a small black mare, about thirteen and an half hands high, four years old, branded on the near buttock A B, has a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane, and switch tail, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

To be sold by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near the mouth of the eastern branch of Patapsco river, Maryland, for current money,

A WARRANT of 2000 acres of land, granted by his lordship the governor of Virginia, directed to the surveyor of Frederick county, to be laid on some of the western waters. If any gentleman is inclinable to purchase, not liking that county, by sending the warrant to his lordship, he will direct it to any other county. The subscriber being pretty well acquainted with most part of that country, doubts not but in a few years it will be very little inferior to any on the continent; nature has been so kind, that it is surprising to every person who hath seen it. I was informed not long since, by several gentlemen of Virginia who were surveying down the Ohio last fall, that they came across several salt springs, and by boiling six or seven gallons of its water, got near two quarts of fine salt. I am acquainted with gentlemen that are principal surveyors of the frontier counties of Virginia, who have wrote me, if it would not suit to come out myself this summer to see my land laid out, on my sending the warrant, they would have it executed in the best manner they could on the main river Ohio. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole, or part, may have it on very reasonable terms.

2 w2 BARTON LUCAS.

Elk Ridge, May 28, 1774.

To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 21st of June next, at Nathan Linthicum's, in Anne-Arundel county, near the Poplar Spring chapel, for ready cash, if convenient to the purchasers, if not, for credit, on giving bond or note, with good security, if required, and they to be executed payable to the subscribers on the same day, before any of the effects are taken from the premises,

A VERY valuable country born young negro man, white servants, sundry horses, breeding mares and colts, cattle, part of them valuable cows and calves, hogs, remarkable fine sheep, good feather beds, and other household furniture, plantation utensils of all kinds, and sundry other things too tedious to mention. EDWARD GAITHER, jun.

w2 ARCH. MONCREIF.

On the same day will be sold at public vendue, by Edward Dorsey, son of John, the said Linthicum's land, containing about 250 acres, which is very valuable, and well adapted for farming or fine tobacco, is remarkable for range and meadow ground, and has sundry good improvements, such as dwelling house, kitchen, barn, and other out houses.

On the same day will be sold at public vendue, by William Peddicoart, jun. about 200 acres of land, being part of the aforesaid tract, lying adjacent. The lands will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. The two parcels containing about 450 acres, will make as complete a settlement as any in Anne-Arundel county, for the quantity of acres. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to Mr. Peddicoart.

THE subscribers finding that very little regard has been shewn to their former advertisements, give notice, that all persons indebted to Mr. John Buchanan, merchant, in London, or to Messr. John Buchanan and son, and who shall neglect to pay what they owe, or to settle, and secure the same by the last day of this month, will immediately thereafter be sued. And all the creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or of Messr. John Buchanan and son, are desired to apply to us for payment of their debts—not to draw bills on the house at London, which will not be paid on account of many inconveniences already experienced.

DANIEL DULANY,
June 9, 1773. GILB. BUCHANAN,
JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

JAMES DICK & STEWART,

At their store, in Church street, Annapolis, have imported in the Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, and the Baltimore, Capt. Hanrick, from London,

A GENERAL assortment of goods suitable for the season; among which are sail cloth, anchors, grapnels, oakum, and all sorts of ship chandlery.

They have likewise for sale Madeira wine of the very best New-York quality by the pipe, hogshead, or quarter cask, a few barrels of Frederick-Town beer, upper and sole leather, a few bags of hops, London bottled porter, English and country made cheese, &c.

All sorts of cordage made at Newington rope walk, where orders are complied with in the most speedy manner. 4w June 8, 1774.

May 23, 1774

A SUFFICIENT number of the trustees appointed by law for Charlotte Hall, not having met on this day, it is requested that they will be more punctual in meeting on Friday the first day of July, as a number not less than fifteen can legally proceed to business.

GEORGE DENT,	GEORGE PLATER,
RICHARD BROOKES,	JOHN REIDER, jun.
FRANCIS WARE,	RICHARD BARNES,
JOSIAS HAWKINS,	GEORGE GOWNDAIL,
JAMES CRAIK,	JAMES CAMPBELL,
H. G. SOTHORON.	THOMAS BOND.

Upper-Marlborough, May 13, 1774.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public, that he has lately supplied himself with all kinds of materials for carrying on the staymaking business as usual. Those ladies who chuse to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served in the best and neatest manner, and newest fashions, with packthread stays, jumps, half bone, or turn stays, of any kind whatever. All orders will be executed on the shortest notice, and most moderate prices, by w4 JOHN O'CONNOR.

A SOBER industrious person that understands the tailors business, will meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Bladensburgh.

w8 BARBARA BENCE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to the subscribers, neatly bound, at the respective places where they were subscribed for,

THE

DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE;

AT which places, non-subscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books, at the same price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,

Having perused Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled "The Deputy Commissary's Guide," and approving of the regulations therein made with regard to the proceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the several deputy commissaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to administer and take the several oaths and probats therein prescribed, where they are applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and letters of administration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Baltimore, April 27, 1774.

I Having obtained letters testamentary on the estate of the late Philip Weathrall, of Talbot county; do request all persons indebted to the said estate, to apply for a settlement of their accounts, and discharge the same to Mr. George Gleave of Talbot county; and those indebted for dealings at his late store in Frederick town, Cæcil county, are desired to apply to Messrs. Williamson and Lusby, in Frederick town; who are impowered to settle and receive all balances due to the estate, by

w 6 THOMAS PLACE, Administrator.

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the staymaking business in all its branches; as I have furnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horse. tf

April 14, 1774.

TO be sold all together, pursuant to the last will and testament of doctor William Wheland, late of Dorchester county, deceased, the following tracts and parcels of land, situate in the said county, near the mouth of Trensquaquing River; viz: Middleton in the Oaks, 224 acres; Cold or Cool-Spring, 200 acres more or less; addition to Cool-Spring, 51 acres more or less; Part of Marsh-Range, 318 acres more or less; part of Middleton's Grange, supposed to contain 10 acres, and Hard Putt, 236 acres more or less. Most of these lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body of up-land and marsh, containing as it is thought, some surplus. The improvements are two plantations containing about 120 acres; on one of which are, a framed dwelling-house with a brick chimney, two framed barns and other out-houses; also bearing orchards, and large nurseries of apple-trees and peach-trees. Levi Oram who lives on the premises, or William White who lives near, will shew the same, and Jane Wheland, widow of the testator, dwelling at Vienna, will exhibit the title papers and plots, together with a copy of the will to such as may apply.

The said will directs, that this advertisement be inserted eight successive weeks in the Maryland gazette; that those who incline to purchase, do deliver their respective bids in writing to one or more of us, and that the lands be by us conveyed to him, or her, who shall in that manner bid most within six months after the date of the last gazette, containing such advertisement, he or she having first paid the purchase money, or secured it to be paid to our satisfaction.

We have appointed Friday the 2d day of December next, for closing the sale at the house of Joseph M'Clemmy in Vienna aforesaid, and on the same day we shall, if we conveniently can (on receiving satisfaction as aforesaid) execute to the purchaser, a deed for the lands with special warranty, as ordered by the will: the sale to be in common money, and the lands entered on by the purchaser the first day of January next.

HENRY STEELE,
JOHN HENRY,
EPHRAIM KING,
} Trustees for the Sale.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.

DRIFTED away last week from the landing of the subscriber, living on the western side of the head of Chesapeak Bay, two miles below the mouth of Susquehanna, a large fishing boat, about 28 feet keel, with four oars in her, and a platform on her stern, on which was a new seine (except a few fathoms on each wing) about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old, and spliced in several places, the floats are made of cypress; in said boat were near 300 fathom of tarred rope new last season, she had a long painter or head fast with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncertain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes up said boat, seine, and ropes, and delivers them or gives information of them to the subscriber, so that he may get them again, shall receive the above reward.

w6 JACOB GILES, jun.

WANTED

For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,

A PERSON capable of discharging the office of usher, to whom will be given £30 common currency per annum, with £3 10 0 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified. tf

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlary and soap boiling businesses, in all their different branches, at their house in East-street, near the market; where those who may be pleased to favour them with their custom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themselves, that the quality of their goods, and easy terms, will sufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dipp'd candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one shilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard soap by the pound nine pence, soft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to join to his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by tf HENRY RIDGELY.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Connecocheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchased at the sale of the manor, whereon Mr. Minor keeps public house, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a house two storie high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouses, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to support it for many, many years. But it is so well known to every Jersey or Pennsylvania man, who ever went to the southward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occasion to say one word in praise of it. Whoever buys it shall have possession of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

tf DAVID ROSS.

Fairfax county, Virginia, May 10, 1774.

IN the month of March last the subscriber sent out a number of carpenters, and labourers, to build houses, and clear and enclose fields on his patented lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the several tracts which he there holds, into convenient sized tenements, and give leases thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. Valentine Crawford, who is now on the land.

The situation and quality of these lands having been thoroughly described in a former advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here, suffice it generally to observe, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the highest improvement. 4 w

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of land in Frederick county, on the waters of Seneca, about 25 miles from Georgetown, called Part of the Cow Pasture, containing about 360 acres, very fit for fine tobacco and wheat. There are on the land a dwelling house, kitchen, meat-house, two tobacco-houses, and other improvements, an extraordinary good range round it. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. Charles Greenbury Griffith, merchant on Seneca, who lives within two miles of the lands. Time will be given for payment, if desired. 4w STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, April 13, 1774.

RICHARD BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the house where Samuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-house; he takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their taking approbation. tf

Wye-Town, May 20, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 17th instant, a convict servant man, named George Mitchell, he is a well set fellow about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, and brown hair, which is generally clubbed behind and curled at the ears, plays on the french-horn and fife, can beat the drum, has a sore leg, and is very fond of drink; had on and took with him when he went away, a white linen and an osnabrig shirt, a light coloured fearnought waistcoat, white drilling breeches, thread stockings, and a pair of jockey boots. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber living at Wye-Town on Wye river, shall receive five pounds reward, paid by

2w RICHARD GRASON.

THERE is at the plantation of Elisha Warfield, on Elk-Ridge, a black horse, about 13 hands and a half high, has no perceivable brand, and appears to be very old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Macdonald, in Anne-Arundel county, a small roan mare, about 3 or 4 years old, branded on the near buttock, has a small star in her forehead, is a natural trotter, and unbroke. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Noland, in Frederick county, near Noland's ferry, taken up as a stray, a small bay mare, about 7 years old, 10 or 11 hands high, has no brand, a short dock, a hanging mane, and had a middling large bell on. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Seppington, on Elk-ridge, taken up as a stray, a light bay mare, about 3 years old, 14 hands high, has a white face and two white feet, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her again, on proving porperty and paying charges. 3w

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Williams, son of William, living near Charles Hungerford's tavern, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands high, trots and gallops, has a star in his forehead, his left hind foot and part of both fore feet are white, has one shoe on, and is branded on the near shoulder thus ∧. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. 3w

THERE is at the plantation of Charles G. Griffith, living near the head of Seneca, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a black horse, 14 hands one inch high, has a star in his forehead, his two hind feet are white, is branded on the near buttock B, and is 9 or 10 years old. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. w3

Annapolis, May 18, 1774.

Just imported from London, in the ship Kitty and Nelly, capt. James Buchanan; and are to be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, at their store on the head of the dock,

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, adapted to the season.

The subscribers also beg leave to inform their friends, that the said ship will in a few days go round from hence to Selby's landing, on Patuxent river; where she will take on board tobacco, at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

To be sold by the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the premises, on Tuesday the 14th of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for sterling cash, good bills of exchange, or current money,

A TRACT or parcel of land lying in the county aforesaid, about 4 miles from Hunting-town, 3 from the court-house, and one and an half from the bay, containing about 240 acres, whereon are a large dwelling house with one brick chimney and two good rooms on each floor, a large kitchen with a brick chimney, a new tobacco house 40 feet by 24, and several other convenient houses; near one end of the said land is a new dwelling house 20 feet by 16, which may be convenient for a tenement; there is a great quantity of good meadow ground which may easily be put in good order, a large apple orchard under good fence, and a great quantity of good rail timber. For further particulars enquire of w4 JOHN HANCE.

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